

reader. Most readers will wish that more than one map had been included to define areas in dispute.

In view of the substantial contribution which has been made, it is almost gratuitous to observe that Burr's definition of power politics (pp. 3-4) seems to be unnecessarily involved, that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 did not provide for joint control of an isthmian canal (p. 80), that "implementational" is an unusual word (p. 86), that nitrates were "found" before 1870 (p. 109), and that Chilean forces did not "destroy" (p. 145) the *Independencia* (it ran aground). In addition, there is room to doubt that any conflict of consequence was threatened between the United States and Colombia when a French company received a concession to build a canal (p. 147). The casualty figures for the "*Baltimore*" affair differ substantially from the standard accounts (p. 194), and the government of Chile was not truly "parliamentary" after 1891 (p. 198).

These minor criticisms do not alter the fact that this is a good book. It is not a book for the casual reader but instead is more suitable for one of considerable sophistication in things Latin American. The more mature student especially should be grateful to Professor Burr for his exhaustive research and analysis.

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Presencia de Chile en la Patagonia austral, 1843-1879. By MATEO MARTINIC BEROS. Santiago, 1963. Editorial Andrés Bello. Maps. Indices. Bibliography. Pp. 245. Paper.

This is an interesting study of the Chilean occupation of the Strait of Magellan and of the efforts to settle southern Patagonia below the Santa Cruz River. It does not purport to be a history of the diplomatic negotiations between Argentina and Chile for control of Patagonia. It seeks, rather, to present an analysis of Chilean interests in the area in terms of Chilean internal politics. The analysis is weak. Chilean interest was never well developed at best, and it resulted in the abandonment of her claim to Patagonia.

After devoting a chapter to Chile's colonial claim to the region, the author goes on to trace the sporadic Chilean presence in Patagonia from the establishment of Fuerte Bulnes in 1843 down to the negotiations with Argentina in 1881. In doing so he makes several major points which he feels resulted in Chilean loss of the territory. He contends that Chilean officials viewed the occupation of the Straits and the maintenance of a colony there with no other objective than that of facilitating and fomenting navigation and international mari-

time trade. In following this policy, he argues, Chile gave up her rights of territorial sovereignty. Moreover, Chile failed to make effective use of her establishment at Punta Arenas in a policy of penetration and expansion into Patagonia.

Martinic's greatest attack on Chilean policy is leveled at individuals whose lack of vision and interest led to what he calls a sacrifice of Patagonia. José Victoriano Lastarria, Diego Barros Arana, and Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna were, in the author's mind, those who had been most culpable in blinding official policy toward Patagonia.

Although Martinic makes little point of the fact, it is significant that the abandonment of Chilean interest and occupation of Patagonia took place in 1879. Chile had turned toward the Atacama. Mining fever had captured the official and public imagination.

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Argentina. By ARTHUR P. WHITAKER. Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1964. Prentice-Hall, Inc. Notes. Index. Pp. 184. \$4.95.

This study by the distinguished historian Arthur P. Whitaker is part of a new series designed to present the historical background to a nation's "present-day character, problems, and behavior" and "a fresh synthesis and original interpretation." Combining these two aims, each volume in "The Modern Nations in Historical Perspective" should appeal to both the general reader and the specialist. In accordance with the general plan of the series Professor Whitaker has chosen to stress the political history of Argentina without ignoring significant social and economic developments. This approach is admirably suited to his purposes: to show how Argentina's experience invalidates the assumptions underlying the Alliance for Progress, to describe Argentina's pan-nationalism, and to assess the strength of Argentine desire to avoid involvement in the Cold War. The treatment of these three subjects is based in part on the author's previous publications.

One chapter is devoted to the formation of the Argentine nation between 1810 and 1880 and to the origins of the issues that divided the Argentine people then and now. The author singles out for special attention the conflicts between democracy and authoritarianism, nativism and cosmopolitanism, centralization and decentralization, and Buenos Aires and the provinces. Some of these problems were settled by the Constitution of 1853, but others remained unresolved. One of these was the question of which foreign model to follow, for the advocates of cosmopolitanism had to contend both with the traditionalists